

Product Name: Eph receptor B3 (8N7) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody**Catalog #: AMRe10512**

For research use only.

Summary

Description	Recombinant rabbit monoclonal antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	WB, ICC/IF
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Unmodified
Isotype	IgG
Clonality	Monoclonal
Form	Liquid
Concentration	0.5mg/ml. The concentration of this product may be batch-dependent.
Storage	Aliquot and store at -20°C (valid for 12 months). Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bags
Buffer	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline , pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% New type preservative N and 50% glycerol. Store at +4°C short term. Store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.
Purification	Affinity purification

Application

Dilution Ratio	WB 1:500-1:2000, ICC/IF 1:20-1:50
Molecular Weight	110kDa

Antigen Information

Gene Name	EPHB3
Alternative Names	Cek10; EK2; Embryonic kinase 2; ephb3; ETK2; hEK2; Mdk5; Sek4; TYRO6;
Gene ID	2049.0
SwissProt ID	P54753
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide of human Eph receptor B3

Background

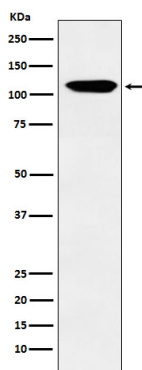
Receptor for members of the ephrin-B family. Binds to ephrin-B1 and -B2. Receptor tyrosine kinase which binds promiscuously

transmembrane ephrin-B family ligands residing on adjacent cells, leading to contact-dependent bidirectional signaling into neighboring cells. The signaling pathway downstream of the receptor is referred to as forward signaling while the signaling pathway downstream of the ephrin ligand is referred to as reverse signaling. Generally has an overlapping and redundant function with EPHB2. Like EPHB2, functions in axon guidance during development regulating for instance the neurons forming the corpus callosum and the anterior commissure, 2 major interhemispheric connections between the temporal lobes of the cerebral cortex. In addition to its role in axon guidance plays also an important redundant role with other ephrin-B receptors in development and maturation of dendritic spines and the formation of excitatory synapses. Controls other aspects of development through regulation of cell migration and positioning. This includes angiogenesis, palate development and thymic epithelium development for instance. Forward and reverse signaling through the EFNB2/EPHB3 complex also regulate migration and adhesion of cells that tubularize the urethra and septate the cloaca. Finally, plays an important role in intestinal epithelium differentiation segregating progenitor from differentiated cells in the crypt.

Research Area

Axon guidance;

Image Data



Western blot analysis of Eph receptor B3 expression in MOLT4 cell lysate.